

in Debate: Charles

eased for 'Cheek'

attack by Prince Charles on

members of political conserva-

tives and plunged the

throne into renewed

tension. Charles, traditionally

inclined to stay aloof from pol-

itics, what he called the

"experts."

He defended

English grammar in

and parents could smell

the pervasive cynicism.

He also

denounced brutalized urban

areas. John Prescott, the La-

dow employee, retorted,

Charles, who is separa-

tive and has been rou-

tined to a married woman

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should clearly be taking no

An unlikely gallan-

Princess Diana

magazine group holds

acquired world rights to

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Madrid had offices for

\$1 million (\$1.5 mil-

Queen Elizabeth's son

Lady Sarah Armstrong-

Jones, the daughter of Princes

and Lord Snowdon, is to

David Charon, 37, her boy-

friend.

"Fabulous!" Roseanne Arnold

said by her former agent Al

Sobolberg, who thinks she

paid \$20 million because

she's like what "America's

best in her auto shop

is

the singer Courtney Love

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at the CMA awards

2. Kurt Cobain

last month in New York

— has been

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7/175

7/176

## Big Guns In Zone, UN Says

**Serbian Defiance Of NATO Alleged**

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service  
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The commander of United Nations forces in Gorazde said Monday that he was convinced that Serbian forces, in defiance of a NATO ultimatum, were keeping heavy weapons within a 12-mile exclusion zone around the besieged Muslim enclave.

The UN commander, Lieutenant Colonel David Santa-Olalla of the British Army, said Serbian refusal to allow unarmed UN military observers to patrol in the area, another violation of the NATO order, and the discovery over the weekend of two Serbian big guns inside the exclusion zone, had led him to conclude that "there continue to be Serb heavy weapons" within the zone.

UN officials also asserted that 100 to 150 Serbian policemen deployed inside a smaller 1.9-mile infantry exclusion zone around Gorazde were actually soldiers and therefore violated another aspect of the NATO ultimatum banning ground troops.

"They are not policemen," said a French Navy commander, Eric Chaperon, a spokesman for the UN Protection Force in Bosnia.

The statements illustrated the so-far unbridgeable gap between the letter of the NATO ultimatum on April 22 threatening air strikes and UN efforts to carry it out.

While UN officials say air strikes remain a possibility, all indications are that they are highly unlikely. In that case, it remains unclear how the United Nations will cajole the Serbs into compliance. Bosnia's mostly Muslim government has refused to restart the peace process until Serbian forces fully observe the terms of the NATO order.

Since the ultimatum was issued, the United Nations has gone to extremes to avoid a clash with the Serbs around Gorazde, abutting an important Serbian supply route into southern Bosnia.

Last week, for example, Yasushi Akashi, the special envoy of Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali, struck a deal with the Serbs that, UN military officials said, adversely modified the terms of the Gorazde ultimatum and an earlier NATO order issued for Sarajevo.

According to the Gorazde ultimatum, UN troops and humanitarian convoys were supposed to have immediate and uninterrupted access to the besieged Muslim pocket. In reality, however, Serbian forces in the Serb-controlled town of Rogatina had been holding up a company of Colonel Santa-Olalla's men for weeks.

So Mr. Akashi negotiated their release by letting the Serbs move between five and seven tanks south from around Sarajevo to the Serb-controlled town of Trnovo. Under NATO's Sarajevo ultimatum, issued Feb. 9, no Serbian heavy weapons should be moved from around a 12-mile zone encircling Bosnia's capital.

UN officials explained Mr. Akashi's decision as a "practical" move. But some critics within the United Nations say his actions hurt UN credibility.



Sandor Csintalan, right, the secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Party, leaning on the party's vice president, Imre Szekeres, while being congratulated Monday as the voting results came in.

## Hungary Socialists Ahead in Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian Socialist Party, after a resounding victory in the first round of parliamentary elections, began laying the groundwork on Monday for a possible coalition with liberal allies.

But the party's only likely ally, the Alliance of Free Democrats, vowed to fight on in the second round of runoff elections in three weeks.

With more than 99 percent of the votes counted, the former Communists, renamed the Socialists, led with 33 percent. As the leading party, they will be asked to put together a coalition government and name a prime minister.

Second were the liberal Free Democrats with almost 20 percent.

The center-right Hungarian Democratic Forum, the senior government coalition partner, was a poor third at 12 percent.

Voters cast ballots for individual candidates and party lists to fill the National Assembly, but most of the races will not be decided until runoffs for those garnering at least 15 percent of the vote are held May 29.

Of the 176 seats allotted to individual candidates, Socialists had won two with more than half the vote and were leading for 160 others, meaning that 174 seats are to be voted in the runoff. The Free Democrats were leading in 12 and the Forum in one.

A simple majority is needed to win in the second round.

Voters will have to decide on May 29 whether to keep voting for the Socialists, creating a mammoth Socialist faction in the parliament, or to back the Free Democrats to give the liberals leverage in a potential coalition.

(Reuters, AP)

## Yeltsin Confirms Joint U.S.-Russia Maneuvers in July

Agency France-Press

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin said Monday that he was maintaining joint Russian-American military maneuvers in July in Russia despite opposition by his parliament, the Interfax agency reported.

Mr. Yeltsin said the maneuvers would "reinforce the spirit of friendly cooperation" between Russia and the United States.

Mr. Yeltsin said in April that he was going to re-examine whether to go ahead, under pressure from the parliament.

On Monday, he said he had decided to go ahead with the maneuvers because the "spirit of partnership" was paramount on the international scene and because "Russia was trying to improve relations with its former enemies, especially the United States."

The lower house of parliament, the State Duma, which is largely conservative and hostile to Mr. Yeltsin's reforms, has said it opposes the maneuvers, which would mark the first time American soldiers have been allowed to train on Russian soil.

## Gaza's Futile Day, Waiting for PLO Police

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RAFIAT, Gaza Strip — After a day of frustration and delay over the arrival of a Palestinian police force, Israel and Palestine Liberation Organization commanders agreed Monday night on a plan for bringing in the first policemen to the Gaza Strip.

Brigadier General Yom Tov Samia said the PLO policemen would arrive as early as Monday night, but other officials suggested Tuesday morning for the crossing.

As darkness fell, a military spokesman, Captain Sharon Grinker, said at the crossing that the police had failed to arrive on the Egyptian side in time.

The arrival of uniformed policemen would be the first step toward realization of the agreement last week to allow Palestinians to run their own lives in the autonomy zones. And about 100 members of the fledgling force who live in Gaza eagerly donned their new blue uniforms in anticipation.

"The police could be coming in an hour," he said. "They could be

coming in two weeks. Nobody knows anything."

The first group of policemen was expected to take over an Israeli military base in Deir al-Balah.

Palestinians initially posed for pictures with Israeli soldiers outside the base. But teenagers, mostly Islamic militants, started hurling stones, and troops responded with rubber bullets, wounding five.

(AP, AFP)

### Youth Killed by Settler

A Jewish settler shot and killed a Palestinian youth who was throwing stones in the settlement of Neve Dekalim in the Gaza Strip on Monday, just as the strip was about to be handed to Palestinian control, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

## Saudis Linked to Iraqi Abuse

By Carlyle Murphy  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Iraqi refugees, greeted as "welcome guests" by Saudi Arabia after the Gulf War in 1991, have been subjected to beatings, torture, collective punishment and

forced returns to Iraq, according to the human-rights organization Amnesty International.

Based on interviews with more than 200 refugees, since resettled in other countries, the Amnesty report cites cases of individuals forced by Saudi guards to eat sand and drink urine.

Others were reportedly given electrical shocks, beaten on the soles of their feet, rolled across the hot hood of a car while naked, dragged behind a vehicle and, in one case, sexually abused. In two cases cited, refugees died after treatment.

This abuse was reportedly inflicted on people accused of criticizing Saudi administration of the camp, participating in hunger strikes against camp conditions, smuggling letters, being "troublemakers" or "disobedient" to camp guards.

"Far from being 'welcome,' the Iraqi refugees have been subjected to treatment unacceptable by any international standards for the treatment of refugees," the Amnesty report said.

"It's not true," a Saudi Information Ministry official, Shiehab Jamjoun, said of the report. "Saudi Arabia is doing its best. Besides, those people are human beings. We don't torture anybody."

"There is a school, a hospital" at the camp, he added, saying the Saudi government "is spending so much money for the refugees."

The Iraqis, who originally numbered 32,000, include several thousand former Iraqi soldiers who survived the March 1991 riot, Amnesty reported.

rendered to U.S.-led allied forces during the Gulf War and declined to be repatriated.

A larger number are civilians who fled to allied protection during the postwar Shiite insurrection in southern Iraq, and then were moved to Saudi custody when the allies went home.

The refugees have decreased to about 23,000. A total of 6,283 were resettled in other countries, and 2,188 voluntarily went home, the report said. Originally housed in two desert camps, they were later consolidated into one at Rafah, near the Iraqi border.

In the most serious incident, camp inmates rioted to protest Saudi refusal to grant asylum to an Iraqi family fleeing Iraq in March 1993, the report stated. Nine Iraqis were killed when Saudi soldiers allegedly fired into the crowd. Four Saudis also died after being trapped inside a building set afire by the inmates.

A Saudi military investigation reported that the Iraqis were killed when guards opened fire to clear a path to the burning building. But no independent inquiry was carried out, Amnesty said.

The Saudi government has previously underscored its assistance for the refugees, including the erection of temporary homes with running water and communal showers, a school, clinics, a technical college and mosques. It also initially gave each refugee a stipend of \$360 a month. But this has been withheld since the March 1991 riot, Amnesty reported.

## Thailand's Turn On Censorship Of 'Schindler'

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Filmmakers in Thailand, which has a huge sex industry, may not have a chance to see "Schindler's List" because the Police Censorship Board wants a brief seminude love scene cut.

Steven Spielberg's film about the Holocaust was supposed to have its premiere here last Saturday. But the censorship board interfered. The premiere was rescheduled for next Saturday while the distributor asked the board to reconsider.

If the board does not yield, the film will not be shown in Thailand because Mr. Spielberg has insisted that it be shown in its entirety.

The seminude scenes in "Schindler's List" also caused censorship problems in other Asian countries. In the Philippines, it was screened in its entirety only after President Fidel V. Ramos interceded.

In Malaysia, the film was first banned as "Zionist propaganda." Later, the cabinet allowed it to be screened if seminude scenes were deleted.

But in Los Angeles, Mr. Spielberg's production company said Monday that it was withdrawing its film from distribution in Malaysia because of the government's insistence that the scenes be cut.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Berlusconi Appears Ready to Present His Cabinet Selections on Tuesday

ROME (AP) — Prime Minister-designate Silvio Berlusconi plans to present his cabinet selections Tuesday following two weeks of meetings and disputes on forming a government, an aide said Monday.

This suggests that Mr. Berlusconi has decided on an interior minister — the last major post still under consideration.

Mr. Berlusconi plans to present the cabinet choices to President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro on Tuesday, according to a spokesman for Forza Italia, Mr. Berlusconi's group in the three-party coalition. The president must approve the cabinet selections.

On Saturday a nationally famous prosecutor, Judge Antonio Di Pietro, turned down an offer to head the Interior Ministry. Mr. Berlusconi's main election ally, Umberto Bossi of the Northern League, has dropped demands that the Interior Ministry go to a member of his party.

**Italy Seeks Arrest of Ex-Nazi Officer**

ROME (Reuters) — An Italian military judge issued a warrant on Monday for the arrest of a former German Nazi SS captain on suspicion of involvement in the killing of 335 Italians at the Ardeatine Caves outside Rome in 1944.

The move will allow the Justice Ministry to begin extradition proceedings against the former captain, Erich Priebke, 81, who has lived in Argentina since he escaped from a British prison camp in Italy in 1948.

The Ardeatine Caves massacre was carried out by occupying German forces in retaliation for a partisan bomb attack that killed 33 Nazi storm troopers. The victims included 75 Jews. Mr. Priebke acknowledged last week in an interview with the American television network ABC, which traced him to the Argentine city of San Carlos de Bariloche, that he had taken part in the killings.

### EU Defense Body Makes Offer to East

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The European Union's fledgling defense group on Monday offered close and regular security consultations to six East European neighbors and the three Baltic republics.

Foreign and defense ministers of the Western European Union, which comprises the 12 EU states except Denmark and Ireland, offered "associate partner" status to Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. This will enable these nine countries to attend the biweekly WEU ambassadors' session at the organization's Brussels headquarters.

As associate partners, the nine East European states get no security guarantees and cannot veto WEU decisions. But they will be able to raise their own security concerns and contribute troops to WEU missions.

### A Swiss Case of AIDS-Tainted Blood

GENEVA (AFP) — A former head of the Swiss Red Cross's central laboratory, Alfred Haessig, has been charged with causing grievous bodily harm by distributing blood contaminated by the AIDS virus, the Swiss news agency ATS reported.

The agency, quoting Examining Magistrate Pierre Marquis, said Mr. Haessig, 73, had denied the accusations.

Judicial investigations into the spread of AIDS-contaminated blood were begun two years ago. So far seven people, including five hemophiliacs, have filed complaints that they contracted the virus through transfusions in 1985 and 1986.

### Beijing Stonewalling, Taiwan Says

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan's semiofficial news agency said Monday that a delegation visiting China to investigate the deaths of 24 Taiwanese tourists was prevented from seeing autopsy reports or interviewing four Chinese suspects.

Chinese authorities rejected a demand to see autopsy reports and instead showed them slides and video tapes of the condition of the bodies, the Central News Agency said in a report from Hangzhou. The authorities also denied the mission's request to interview the four men arrested and charged with involvement in the arson attack on a pleasure boat, which killed the tourists and the eight mainland Chinese crew on Qiantang lake in coastal Zhejiang province on March 31.

China has said the three suspects and their accomplice were motivated by robbery. But Taiwan has been skeptical of Taiwanese intelligence reports suggested that renegade Chinese soldiers were involved in the murder and arson attack. Beijing has denied this.

### Filipinos Vote in Village Elections

MANILA (AP) — Filipinos voted on Monday in elections to choose village leaders in the first grass-roots balloting under the presidency of Fidel V. Ramos. The Commission on Elections said the voting was generally peaceful, although at least 26 people have died in election-related violence since March.

The presence of armed men blocked voting in 133 villages in the southern Philippines. That brought to 274 the number of villages where voting was suspended. There also were complaints of people unable to find their names on voter lists and delays in the opening of precincts, the Commission on Elections said.

Filipinos elected chairmen of their barangays, the nation's basic geographical and political unit, and members of their village councils. These officials formulate village-level policies, initiate livelihood projects and settle community disputes. There are 41,900 barangays throughout the country. A total of 827,742 candidates sought posts.

### For the Record

A strike called by Muslim militants in Kashmir caused the Indian-held region to grind to a halt on Monday, the day the state government made its annual move to the summer capital, Srinagar. The Kashmiri militants have been leading a four-year revolt against Indian rule in which more than 16,000 people are estimated to have been killed.

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### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Paris to Enjoy a Triumphant Eclipse

PARIS (AFP) — A partial eclipse of the sun on Tuesday will produce a rare sight in the French capital with a spectacular view through the Arc de Triomphe.

At 9:03 P.M., the sun, with 42 percent of its light blocked off by the moon, will be centered in the archway for people looking along the Champs-Elysees. The last time the sun was in eclipse at that position, 17 degrees above the horizon, was 261 years ago, when the moon did not exist. The next time is due on May 11, 2078.

A toll system for cars using German motorways is being considered by the government. Transport Minister Matthias Wissmann said on Monday, but he said any such plan was still years away. He acknowledged that Bonn was considering a toll system using hi-tech electronic monitors to keep track of the distances traveled by motorists and charge accordingly. He said tests of recording devices had just begun and would continue through mid-1995.



# Millions for Arms, None for Food, and War-Racked Angolans Are Starving

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

HUAMBO, Angola — When the sun goes down, darkness descends and this city disappears into an eerie void. No one stirs on the streets. There are no lights, no sounds, not even the barking of a dog. Darkened hulks of crumbling buildings lie silent under the stars.

Huambo, Angola's second-largest city, is headquarters of the rebel movement that roams across two-thirds of the countryside. Like Luanda, the coastal capital held by the government, it is a place to measure the havoc and suffering wrought by nearly two decades of civil war in this country in southwestern Africa.

Huambo has no electricity and no running water. It has one shop, but the shelves are practically bare, selling only vegetable oil, sugar, and four types of beer somehow ferried in from Namibia.

In the Central Hospital, looted in the course of an excruciating 35-day siege by the rebels last year, patients lie on steel bed frames awaiting treatment by doctors who have almost no medicine to dispense. A single blanket is so hard to come by that it can cost 1,300 pounds of maize.

Were it not for the almost daily flights of emergency food aid brought in by the UN World Food Program and

the International Red Cross, at times reaching a mammoth 900 metric tons a week, 400,000 people would face starvation within a week.

Life is not much better in Luanda. It is estimated that 2,000 children live on the streets. Many are war orphans. Others come from provincial capitals in the thick of the fighting, tossed into the holds of cargo planes by desperate parents. Dressed in rags, they spend nights in the sandy strip along the bay and their days begging and foraging for food through mounds of garbage.

Luanda's 2.5 million people also lack electricity. A month ago, the rebels severed a major power line from the Cambambo Dam, and now aging diesel turbines crank out just enough power to feed the central district with rotating blackouts.

Angola's agony is one of the longest-running wars in Africa, and the only remaining serious conflict in southern Africa, now that South Africa itself is embarking on multiracial rule. Like other conflicts in Africa — notably the recent massacres in Rwanda — tribalism plays a role here.

But it is much more complicated than that. The fact that Angola has so much potential wealth perversely allows the conflict to continue. The government has

access to oil to buy its weapons, and the rebels smuggle out diamonds through Zaire.

Hardship, like suffering, is being equalized as the war ages. Ever since independence from Portugal in November 1975, government forces of the once-Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola have been locked in a struggle for supremacy with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known by its Portuguese acronym, UNITA. The Popular Movement has the crowded coast, and UNITA is strong in the central highlands.

Now, the government of President José Eduardo dos Santos is exhausted, corrupt and ideologically bankrupt. It is mostly subservient to World Bank dictates to try to strike up a pulse in the moribund economy. UNITA is more disciplined but ruthless and in the thrall of its charismatic founder, Jonas Savimbi, now beginning to show his age at 59.

Both sides spend huge sums on arms. No one knows how many weapons UNITA is buying on the illegal market, but its main income from diamonds mined in the Lunda Norte region is thought to be over \$1 million a week.

The government buys much of its military hardware from Brazil. One report, done for the British-based

Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism, said that in its 1993 budget, \$475 million went for the military, \$18.5 million for health and \$12 million for education.

After peace accord was signed in Portugal in May 1991, hope reigned that after some 30 years of conflict, beginning with the guerrilla bands that attacked the Portuguese colonists, peace might finally come to one of the continent's richest countries. Angola is steeped in oil, diamonds, minerals and coffee.

But the hope was short-lived. Before elections scheduled for September 1992, tensions rose dangerously. The two sides traded accusations and threats. Voter registration was chaotic. UN observers were short-staffed, ill-prepared, and short of money (\$1.32 million was set aside for the Angola operation compared with \$2 billion for Cambodia).

Demobilization of the two forces was never accomplished. UNITA scaled down the estimates of its force from 70,000 to 50,000 and let only a small proportion go. The 100,000 government troops and militia, underpaid and demoralized, scattered to the winds. But some were transferred into a paramilitary police unit, which UNITA saw as a threat.

By the time the results were announced on Oct. 17,

given Mr. dos Santos a plurality but requiring a second round, it was almost a foregone conclusion that Mr. Savimbi would reject them. His supporters say he is imbued with an almost messianic sense that he is destined to rule the country. Within days, UNITA forces attacked the airport and in turn were being hunted down and killed in Luanda.

With arms caches throughout the country and superior organization, UNITA quickly overran much of the territory. By mid-1993, it held most of the major provinces, forcing government troops into besieged provincial capitals and forcing ever more people onto the already heavily populated coast. The fighting was more ferocious than ever, and the toll on an exhausted land was greater.

At the war's height last year, UN officials estimated that 1,000 people a day were dying from war-related causes, mostly famine. In the worst-hit area, around the provincial capital of Malanje, where relief workers found children with limbs no thicker than sticks, 250 children perished every day in October, relief agencies said.

No one knows how many people have died since the fighting began 19 years ago, but figures up to 500,000 are commonly cited. The laying of 10 million to 15 million mines has made farming hazardous and created amputees estimated to total 70,000.

## MANDELA: The President-Elect of South Africa Declares a 'New Era'

Continued from Page 1  
plauded and shouted with joy. Immediately afterward, Mr. Mandela emerged on the steps outside Parliament with Mr. de Klerk and the ANC national chairman, Thabo Mbeki, his two deputy presidents.

From among the onlookers came choruses of "We Have Overcome." Military officers gave Mr. Mandela his first salute as president-elect.

Mr. Mandela, 75, was serving a life term for sabotage against the white government when Mr. de Klerk freed him in 1990. The two began negotiating the reforms that led to the April 26-29 election, the first to include the black majority.

Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk had walked in to the chamber together on a red carpet to a standing ovation from the lawmakers, many of them former exiles and prisoners in the ANC struggle against apartheid.

The ANC leader sat in Mr. de

Klerk's old seat, while the outgoing president sat on the opposition benches for the first time in his 22 years in Parliament.

In a show of reconciliation, Mr. Mandela and his main black rival, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Zulu nationalist leader, embraced and shook hands in front of the speaker's podium.

Mr. Mandela and other top ANC officials, including his estranged wife, Winnie, then became the first members sworn in to the National Assembly. They were followed by the ranks of new lawmakers from all races.

The ANC has 252 seats in the assembly. Mr. de Klerk's National Party, which had governed since 1948 and implemented apartheid's laws, won 82 seats, followed by Inkatha with 43.

The other seats were divided among the white, pro-apartheid Freedom Front, the liberal Democratic Party, the black militant Pan-Africanist Congress and the

African Christian Democratic Party.

The assembly chose Fannie Gluckman, a women's rights activist and head of the ANC's research department, as speaker.

Security was tight in central Cape Town in preparation for Mr. Mandela's speech. More than 1,000 police and soldiers, bolstered by 800 ANC marshals, were on patrol.

A Xhosa tribal singer dressed in traditional beads and animal skins sat outside the Parliament building, bellowing incantations as the new lawmakers arrived and calling upon the spirits of deceased anti-apartheid activists.

More than 150,000 people, including scores of foreign dignitaries, are expected at the inauguration Tuesday in Pretoria. Guests include Vice President Al Gore, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Prince Philip of Britain and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat.

Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party will appoint three ministers to the cabinet. (AP, Reuters)

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NEW CRISIS IN LEBANON — Prime Minister Rafik Hariri smiling at his Beirut villa surrounded by supporters Monday as his struggle with President Elias Hrawi over a cabinet shuffle stepped up.

## MOROCCO: Emerging as a Vital Bulwark Against Islamic Extremism

Continued from Page 1  
try's most critical foreign-policy problem.

As Algeria's former colonial power and with up to 100,000 Algerians claiming rights to French citizenship, France fears being overwhelmed by a huge flow of political refugees from Algeria at a time when tensions over high unemployment and immigration threaten a social explosion in France.

Already, 2,000 to 3,000 Algerians are arriving in France monthly as they flee the violence between Islamic radicals and security forces that has cost at least 4,000 lives in the last two years.

Unlike the French, American officials are optimistic about Morocco's chances of containing the kind of unrest inspired by social, religious or anti-Western influence that has traumatized other countries in North Africa.

American officials say King Hassan's descent from the prophet Mohammed and the political legitimacy of a dynasty going back more than three centuries cannot be matched by other Arab leaders.

"It's amazing how comfortable Moroccans feel about their day-to-day lives when people next door in Algeria are getting decapitated for not wearing the veil," said the United States ambassador, Marc Ginsberg. "It would be a mistake to equate the two countries. But Morocco has about 75 percent of its population under the age of 35. The country needs to find jobs for young people or they will become fertile recruiting ground for Islamic radicals."

He said North Korea risked "self-destruction" if it continued its efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

On Saturday, Lee Hong Koo,

South Korea's newly appointed minister in charge of North Korean issues, said action against North Korea by the UN Security Council would be "unavoidable" if the North Korean leadership failed to cooperate with international inspections of nuclear installations.

Lee said it was unclear whether North Korea had already started to change the fuel in the reactor at Yongbyon, 60 miles from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

A man who works for a heavy-

machinery company said it might

rococo derives from its loyal help in the past. Morocco was the first Arab country to contribute troops to the coalition that drove Iraq out of Kuwait. It has taken the lead in trying to end the Arab boycott of Israel and companies that do business with the Israelis. Apart from Egypt, it has developed the closest relations with Israel, including trade, banking, telephone and mail connections, of any Arab country.

## KOREA: North's Threats Not Jarring People in South

Continued from Page 1  
Tensions have also been rising because North Korea declared its intention to annul the armistice agreement that ended the Korean War in 1953 and replace it with a peace treaty that it would negotiate directly with the United States.

While still retaining close ties with France, Hassan has tried to diversify Morocco's relations abroad, encouraging new business connections with Spain and a stronger strategic partnership with the United States.

In part, the new importance the

United States is attaching to Mo-

rocco derives from its loyal help in the past. Morocco was the first Arab country to contribute troops to the coalition that drove Iraq out of Kuwait. It has taken the lead in trying to end the Arab boycott of Israel and companies that do business with the Israelis. Apart from Egypt, it has developed the closest relations with Israel, including trade, banking, telephone and mail connections, of any Arab country.

not be all bad if North Korea did have the bomb because South Korea would inherit it after the inevitable reunification.

"It's sort of like having an older brother who's very good at fighting," he said.

Many of the people in the part, which once was the golf course of the main U.S. base in Seoul, are happy to have the American troops around just in case, even if the helicopters do intrude on their picnics.

But many college students vigorously oppose the presence of the troops, saying the United States is contributing to tensions.

"I really do think that we and the North Koreans are the same people," said Che Kyung Hee, 22, a student at Kangnam College, who was visiting Yongsan park. "Even if North Korea had the means to start a nuclear war, the target would not be us but the Americans."

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Nelson Mandela sitting frostily next to his estranged wife, Winnie, at the swearing-in Monday.

### Mrs. Mandela's Unacknowledged Presence

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — Nelson Mandela and his estranged wife, Winnie, took the parliamentary oath together on Monday, but the president-elect never acknowledged her presence, even when she sat next to him.

His refusal to even look her away showed the extent of her exclusion from the inner circle of top ANC leaders, despite her popularity among militant youths.

Wearing a black and green outfit with a green turban, Mrs. Mandela joined her husband and eight others in the first group to be sworn in.

His coldness contrasted with his joyful demeanor or with others during the proceedings. Several times, he stood up to embrace leaders of opposition parties and others.

The couple separated in 1992, after Mrs. Mandela was convicted on a charge of kidnapping and linked to an extramarital affair.

She expressed hope in recent weeks of reuniting with her husband, but he rejected it immediately. Mrs. Mandela was not even invited to the main party after Mr. Mandela's inauguration on Tuesday. His two daughters with Winnie — Zindzi and Zenani — will escort him.

## Matching Reality and Dream in South Africa

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — A fiery-eyed union leader with a Trotsky beard, Jay Naidoo is the chief proponent of Nelson Mandela's plan to ease the misery of South Africa's black majority by transforming the apartheid bureaucracy into an engine of houses, jobs and decent schools.

Derek Keys, a boardroom wizard who has spent the last two years as President Frederik W. de Klerk's finance minister, is the ranking apostle of low-spending, business-friendly government.

At a glance, the two men hardly seem meant for the same planet. But they will be sharing the new government's trickiest assignment: to lift the lives of the newly enfranchised electorate without bringing down Africa's richest economy.

The two men agreed in interviews on the general goal of the "reconstruction and development program" which Mr. Mandela says is his minimum promise to the poor.

The program, scaled down after wide consultation with the business establishment but still ambitious, calls for building 1 million homes and creating 2.5 million public service jobs before the next elections, in 1999, and for providing 10 years of free education for all children.

The men agreed, too, on the danger of bleeding the affluent whites who run the economy and of scaring away investors.

But as they talked, it was possible to hear the first strains of a debate that may soon test the unity of this unity government.

"One has no difficulty with the program insofar as it represents a direction," said Mr. Keys, whom Mr. Mandela has invited to stay on as finance minister. "The biggest thing that has to happen is that it still has to be fitted into what can be done. In the course of

that you're going to sacrifice fair parts of it. You can't do everything."

The African National Congress is no longer the collection of Marxists and economic populists, nationalizers and redistributors that once terrified white business.

Mr. Naidoo, who is to be minister without portfolio in charge of the reconstruction plan, speaks with apparent conviction about "sustainable growth" and the "dissincentive effect" of high taxes. He and other economic ministers in the cabinet listen to an eclectic chorus of advisers, but seem most influenced by market-oriented mentors here and in the United States and Europe. They have signed international trade and borrowing commitments that bind them to honor free markets. They have retained Mr. Keys.

But many wonder how long the ANC's new-found market faith — and the spirit of consensus government — will survive when the demands of business and the poor begin to conflict.

"One doesn't know what the reaction will be to failure," said Mr. Keys, when asked if he trusts Mr. Mandela's pro-business conversion.

Mr. Naidoo, in turn, does not want the new government to be taken for African Reagonites. "To think that we are going to solve our problems in South Africa on a sustainable basis through economic populism is a fairy tale," he said.

"We have learned from the experiences of the rest of the world," he said. "But at the same time, there's no way you are going to benefit just a small minority of people."

"Unbridled free-market systems have failed under Reagan and Thatcher. Government has got to intervene to create an environment where people's basic needs are met."

There is also a stress on restitution in the new government that does not sit easily with the capitalists Mr. Keys represents.

In South Africa, said a Stellenbosch University economist, Sample Terblanche, 5 percent of the population, mostly white, owns 88 percent of the wealth. That is nearly double the concentration of wealth in the 10 richest Western countries.

Mr. Naidoo rejects, for now, the proposal some of his allies were floating last year to narrow the economic gulf by taxing the accumulated assets of the rich.

But Mr. Naidoo makes clear the limits of his suffering of what he calls the "selfishness" of the rich.

"The rich need to look at what is their contribution going to be," he said. "We would prefer to do things by agreement rather than being prescriptive."

The economy the African National Congress inherits is just emerging from 20 years of decline, battered by sanctions, drought and recession. Productivity is low, investment has been neglected, unemployment — mainly among blacks — is over 40 percent. Government has been bloated and wasteful, and the cartel-dominated economy has lost the habit of competition.

On the other hand, the country is developed beyond any other in Africa, and its economic system is, as Mr. Keys observes, "as tough as old boots." It has weathered the economic equivalent of the Biblical plagues, yet economic activity and confidence are higher than before.

The problem, everyone agrees, is how to make the economy grow faster and create jobs. Mr. Keys estimates that 4.5 percent annual growth of the economy is needed to stand in place, without even reducing the unemployment rate. This year, growth is expected to be about 2.5 percent.

"We don't have low wages to offer," Mr. Keys said. "The Congress of South African Trade Unions" — which Mr. Naidoo has run since 1985 — "set its face against that. The market in Southern Africa is likely to grow slowly. You have to get investment up. That means you have to attract entrepreneurs. How do you attract entrepreneurs if you can't offer them low wage costs?"

"You can devise government programs, incentives, to create conditions for investment. But it all costs money, in competition with your social policies. So that's the rub."

Mr. Naidoo said the main focus would be to educate and enrich the disadvantaged majority, thus offering investors a skilled work force and a great market of new consumers.

Mr. Naidoo insists the social programs outlined in the reconstruction manifesto can be squeezed from the existing budget.

The new government will get some money, he said, from an "apartheid dividend" — streamlining the redundant bureaucracies that served the different races under apartheid. Segregated school systems and housing programs will be consolidated.

Military spending, he estimated, would be cut by a third over two years, and the defense force's hospital system and youth training ability would be turned to civilian uses.

Mr. Keys questions whether the savings will be as abundant as Mr. Mandela's advisers think. Part of the bargain that brought the congress to power is a promise to protect the jobs of white civil servants and soldiers.

Mr. Keys favors business incentives like tax-free, union-free "export processing zones" where companies could produce goods for sale to Europe and North America.

Mr. Naidoo strongly disagrees, seeing such zones as sanctuaries for "fly-by-night speculators."

## UN Flights Disrupted By Shelling in Rwanda

Reuters

KIGALI, Rwanda — Artillery and mortar bombardments hampered the eastern edges of Kigali on Monday, stopping UN flights.

UN officers said shelling erupted along the eastern front lines as Rwandans Patriotic Front rebels resumed an offensive on government forces holed up at the airport.

"There is shelling everywhere — very heavy mortar and artillery fire. It was impossible for our plane to land," said the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda's executive director, Abdul Kibria. "The situation is very tense. It appears that even if there ever was any cease-fire, it is definitely not holding at all."

He said that at least one shell slammed into the airport tarmac but that there were no casualties. A Canadian transport plane carrying UN troops and journalists was forced to return to Kenya's capital, Nairobi, without landing at Kigali.

The airport is held jointly by the UN Assistance Mission and government troops, who have refused to withdraw.

The bombardments concentrated on rebel positions in a valley on the eastern outskirts of Kigali, the presidential palace and Kanombe camp, a fortified base for elite government troops.

The tribal slaughter was unleashed by the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, a Hutu, and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi in a rocket attack on their plane at Kigali airport on April 6.

More than 200,000 people are estimated to have been killed in massacres, mostly of Tutsis by Hutu troops and militiamen. The Rwandan Patriotic Front is dominated by the minority Tutsi tribe.

Rebels have advanced on Kigali's Kanombe Airport since Wednesday, threatening to cut the only air link with the outside world for the 270-member UN force and relief agencies in Rwanda.

Only one UN flight has landed at Kigali since Thursday.

Asked whether airport closures were making the position of the UN force untenable, Mr. Kibria said: "We don't plan to go yet."

## U.S.-Bound Dissident Arrested in Shanghai

Reuters

SHANGHAI — Shanghai police officers detained a member of the locally based Association for Human Rights as he prepared to board a flight for the United States, and some of his colleagues have also been picked up, a dissident leader said Monday.

Ling Muchen, an artist, was detained on Friday as he was preparing to board a U.S.-bound flight, said the dissident, Yang Zhou.

A U.S. consular official in Shanghai confirmed that Mr. Ling had been given a U.S. study visa.

Sources who have been in touch with Mr. Ling's family said he was stopped as he walked toward the border police at Shanghai's international airport.

Mr. Yang said that on Tuesday last week, the police picked up a local activist, Dai Xuezhong. Two days earlier, he said, they picked up Li Guotao, chairman of the rights association, which is involved in a long battle to officially register.

Mr. Yang said the first dissident to be seized was Wang Fuchen, whose detention along with a fellow activist, Bao Ge, sparked a diplomatic dispute during the visit of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France.

The detentions come at a sensitive time on the Chinese political calendar, when the police are looking out for any hint of dissident activity before the fifth anniversary, on June 4, of the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

Additionally, President Bill Clinton has until June 3 to decide whether Beijing has made sufficient progress on human rights to warrant renewal of its most-favored-nation trade status for another year.

## Hata Presses Opposition To Help Pass the Budget

Reuters

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata pleaded with opposition leaders on Monday to help his minority government push through a long-delayed state budget.

Speaking as parliament reconvened after a 10-day break, Mr. Hata told a former prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, and other Liberal Democratic Party figures attending a business conference that tending a business conference that "our basic policies are very similar."

"We should work together to enact the budget and tax reform bills," he said.

Mr. Hata also announced that his coalition had spent several days talking with the opposition Socialists to try and narrow their differences over a tax-reform bill.

There was no indication, however, that either the Liberal Democrats or the Socialists had agreed to the bill.

Both parties have said they will cooperate in passage of the budget, due to take effect on April 1, but they have indicated that after that all bets were off. Over the weekend, LDP and Socialist chiefs indicated that they could decide at

any time to topple the government by calling a no-confidence vote.

Mr. Hata took over as prime minister from Morihiro Hosokawa on April 25 after a lengthy feud within the nine-month-old governing coalition over policies and personalities.

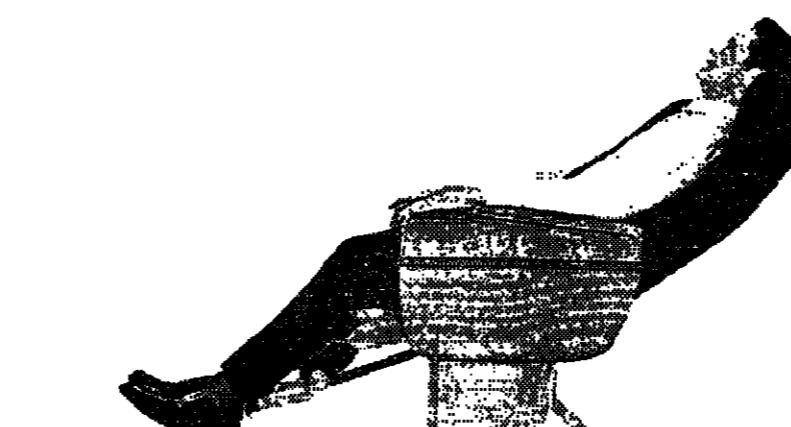
But hours after the legislature approved Mr. Hata's appointment, the Socialists abandoned the coalition, depriving the new prime minister of his working majority.

Now, two weeks after taking office as Japan's first minority government since 1955, the Hata cabinet is reeling from the resignation of Justice Minister Shigeo Nagano, who was forced out Saturday after he sought to whitewash one of the worst Japanese atrocities of World War II.

Mr. Nagano had said in an interview that Japan was not an aggressor in the war and that the 1937 Rape of Nanking, in which tens of thousands of civilians were killed, was a historical fabrication.

His departure appeared unlikely to resolve the issue. The Liberal Democrats and the Socialists said they would publicly explain why he appointed the outspoken World War II veteran and postwar army chief of staff to the cabinet.

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TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1994

## OPINION

**Herald Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

**Stiff Sanctions on Haiti**

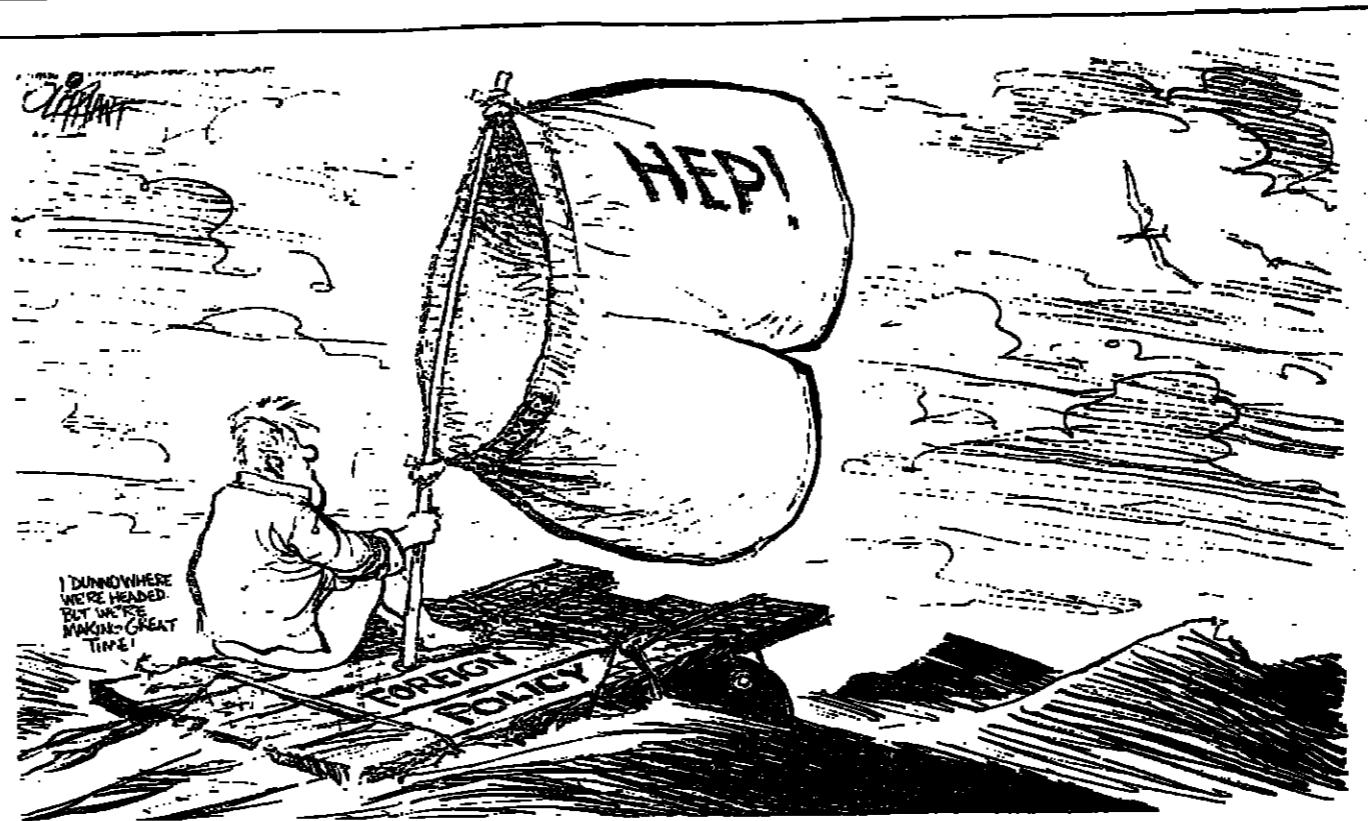
The Clinton administration has finally admitted that its Haitian policy is failing. President Bill Clinton announced on Sunday that America would cease sending Haitian refugees home without a hearing. The administration's most visible symbol, the U.S. special envoy, Lawrence Pezzullo, has been replaced by William Gray, president of the United Negro College Fund and former Democratic whip in the House. Mr. Clinton has refused to rule out the use of force to restore President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. And the UN Security Council has passed a U.S. resolution mandating stiffer sanctions to back up the current embargo on oil and weapons.

The president's increased resolve is welcome. But it would be disturbing if the administration's long and fruitless experiment with weak sanctions led to a premature military adventure in Haiti.

Real sanctions have never been given a chance. The oil embargo has affected only Haiti's poor; gasoline has been abundantly available in Port-au-Prince for those who can pay. Visas to the United States have been revoked for the military rulers, but their relatives have still been able to travel freely.

Before even thinking of military adventures, the administration needs to make life very uncomfortable for the Haitian elite. While pressing for stiffer sanctions in the United Nations, it can unilaterally cut off all air traffic between the United States and Haiti, both commercial and private (the resolution approved in the United Nations on Friday mandates a cutoff of noncommercial air traffic only), and eliminate all exemptions that have so far allowed some Haitian industries to continue exporting to America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**America and China: The Goal Is Human Welfare**

By Robert W. Barnett

**WASHINGTON** — Even among dedicated Washington evangelists who want to place "human rights" at the core of the basic purpose of foreign policy there lurks secret discomfort about the prospect that Bill Clinton could wield the most favored-nation sledgehammer to advance their moral intention in China.

A somewhat less secret discomfort over the sledgehammer possibility is growing in important quarters of Congress. American economists and business executives have been proclaiming something akin to outright horror that the president could even consider making a decision, however well intentioned, that would produce universally harmful consequences.

Unless President Clinton is provided with a new way to think and talk convincingly about China before June 3, either he or Congress may feel obliged to take action that would leave scars from which the United States, China and most of the world could not soon recover.

To justify terminating most-favored status for China the United States would say that it could not allow itself to be behaved otherwise and still be moral. That "righteous" judgment would have been shaped largely by the vivid memory of "Tiananmen" on June 4, 1989, which remains fixed in the minds of American congressmen, newspaper writers and broadcasters. For many of those who watched the Chinese leadership slaughtering its children, what was needed to confirm China's brutal propensity to smash innocent dissent? "Tiananmen" became a metaphor for Deng Xiaoping's China.

It is this Washington-fashioned mind-set that President Clinton should re-examine. Undertaking the exercise should lead him to remove thoughtlessly inflammatory code words from the vocabulary of the White House and from the private and public vocabularies of those most closely associated with Washington's China policies.

"Human rights" comes first. Then "dissidents."

To begin subsuming "human rights" within the broader concept of "human welfare" need not require any retreat from the president's goal of democratic enlargement. Directing attention to "human welfare" would, however, bring into American dialogue with the Chinese acknowledgment of their historically unprecedented 10-year doubling of wealth and productivity for China's more than a billion people.

It would also establish the relevance to the dialogue of huge increases in individual mobility, choice and productive output of the Chinese people resulting from Mr. Deng's guidance of China from Mao Zedong's matrix of social order — egalitarianism.

The president should stress that

tarian, disciplinarian, austere-looking prospective — toward the high-risk, often messy but widely liberating consequences of market orientation.

More change of vocabulary would signify for China American readiness to acknowledge its positive achievements, and in that context to be ready to exchange views not only on "human rights" but also on the two countries' differing approaches to a shared "human responsibility" to deal constructively with other social problems such as education, health care, homelessness, racial discrimination, drug abuse, criminal behavior — murder, robbery, rape — and needless pollution of the environment.

It may not be easy at first for Washington to understand that certain words really do have different meaning and resonance when heard by Chinese and when used among Westerners.

As to "human rights," those words have come to produce from Chinese an instant apprehension that when Americans use them it will be the intention to demand that China bend to American moral hegemony. For Chinese, human rights emerge from the cultural memory, the history and the moral imperatives of a splendid

Western civilization. However, when Americans declare that "human rights" possess universal authority, many Chinese resent the implicit denial of space for making their own calculations of virtue and necessity within the framework of China's 2,500 years of highly moralistic teaching — Confucian, Taoist, Legalist and, yes, even Maoist.

It may come to many Americans as a surprise that "dissidents" in the Chinese vocabulary is not a synonym for "reformers." China's reformers seek improvement of the system without creating chaos. "Dissidents" would have us believe that the entire system must go. Dissidents are not likely opposition.

When Americans describe China's treatment of dissidents as crimes which the civilized world cannot tolerate, many Chinese regard it as an intrusive challenge of the legitimacy of China's government.

Many brilliant Chinese "dissidents" who fled from China after the Tiananmen tragedy began to analyze Mr. Deng's true motivation in allowing the tragedy to occur from the perspective, and with resources, of American universities. Had he betrayed the good of the Chinese people

so gravely as to have lost "the Mandate of Heaven"? Or had he been, under stress, to harsh necessity in resorting to an ugly show of power, so as to sustain structural transformation of all of China, set in motion during the preceding decade?

Many of the most gifted of these children of modern China now recognize Mr. Deng's genius to have been to appreciate China's capability to achieve very rapid economic reform, as a precondition for moving on toward eventual political reform. These young analysts hope that Americans can share their admiration for China's far-flung reformers, particularly after perceiving the frightening potential inherent in any imitation of the Yeltsin model.

President Clinton's place in history is assured if he can persuade Congress and the American media that there is no compromise of American virtue in replacing a single-minded advocacy of "human rights" with a joint U.S.-Chinese quest to improve prospects for advances in global human welfare.

The writer was U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia from 1962 to 1970; he is author of "Wondering Knights: China Legacies, Lived and Recalled." He contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

**Clinton Has a Strong China Card to Play**

By Robert B. Zoellick

**WASHINGTON** — Bill Clinton's China policy, especially his linkage of the bilateral relationship to renewal of most-favored-nation status, has boxed him in. But bold action can extricate him.

Specialists on China from diverse disciplines and political backgrounds are nearly unanimous in warning of the consequences of failing to extend most-favored status to China. The business community is putting out long lists of the short- and long-term economic costs. Other nations in Asia, the most dynamic region in the world today, are warning Washington not to try to isolate China; they do not want to choose between China and the United States.

Mr. Clinton should take the time to explain to Congress and the public that America has strategic interests in China and that he has resolved to pursue them. He might point out that China's position is comparable to Germany's 100 years ago. As a rising power, Germany posed enormous challenges for its region and eventually the world. It is in America's strategic interest to engage China in the early stages of its ascendancy and integrate it peacefully into regional and global economic and security systems.

The president should stress that

America's purposes extend far beyond the economic opportunities that business people worry about. China influences international security through its permanent seat on the UN Security Council and through its proliferation policies. China is a power in Asia, with sway now in North Korea, in Cambodia and in the dispute about the Spratly Islands. In a few years it will determine the fate of Hong Kong, and it must resolve its future with Taiwan. China's policies toward the environment, narcotics and migration can overwhelm actions that other countries may take.

The president also should emphasize that the human rights of 1.2 billion Chinese are of great importance to Americans. He can note the adjustments that have been made in prison labor, humanitarian releases and immigration policies. He should explain that the best route for improving the lives of the Chinese is through opening their nation to the outside world. He could underline American efforts to promote this integration and exposure through business exchanges and information programs.

The president should stress that

makes sense to place all these interests at risk through annual measurements of incremental changes in China's bureaucratic behavior. Instead, America's human rights agenda with China, as with the former Soviet Union, will be an ever-present dimension of its continuing engagement.

The president would be backed by most foreign policy commentators, China experts, business people and the many workers whose jobs depend on trade and investment in Asia. He would again be taking the lead in international affairs.

The danger for the president now is that by trying to juggle statements, interests and facts, his administration will muddle through with half-measures and cobbled-together compromises. Partial approaches like higher tariffs for some goods or slightly higher tariffs for all goods will please no one and confuse America's message.

President Clinton needs to choose.

Like the late Richard Nixon, he needs to act boldly and strategically toward China. This is his China card.

The writer was an undersecretary of state and White House deputy chief of staff during the Bush administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

**Mexicans Need Disclosure**

Six weeks after the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, Mexico is gripped by endless theories of conspiracy and he has arrested four further suspects. Within a week that claim began to fade as a judge released the most prominent of the four for lack of evidence. But last week in Tijuana, where Mr. Colosio was killed, the police chief was murdered by three gunmen who ambushed his car.

Two days earlier the police chief had told Tod Robberson of The Washington Post that some of the files on his own investigation of the Colosio assassination were missing. Perhaps there is a political conspiracy after all. Or perhaps the police chief, a reformer, was killed by the drug dealers whom he was pursuing. Or perhaps by men in his own police force whom he suspected of collaborating with criminals.

A political killing does great damage to even the most stable state. To limit that damage as far as possible, the American experience three decades ago argues powerfully that the Mexican investigative commission ought now follow even the slightest lead as vigorously as it can and promptly publish in detail whatever it finds. Full publication is essential, particularly in view of the closed and archaic nature of the Mexican system of criminal justice. This commission has the crucial job of reassuring Mexicans that nothing is being concealed from the public.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Don't Blame Immigrants**

Off and on since the great waves of immigration in the 1840s and 1850s, politicians in America have been tempted to explain whatever happened to be ailing the country at the time by blaming newcomers for causing all kinds of problems for which the native-born could not possibly have responsibility. Native-born voters often like to hear that sort of thing, which further encourages some politicians. The issue of immigration is surging again, and the battlegrounds are as varied as the California governor's race and the meeting rooms of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Take first Ways and Means. Last Wednesday the committee rightly voted down an amendment offered by Representative Rick Santorum, Republican of Pennsylvania, to deny Supplemental Security Income benefits to most legal immigrants who are not yet citizens.

The amendment was even more important than it sounded because the effect of denying SSI benefits was also to deny Medicaid. This in turn raises the question of who would pay when a poor, legal immigrant walked into an emergency room with a severe illness.

The vote went the right way, but the margin was close, 20 to 16, with Representative Harold Ford, Democrat of Tennessee, abstaining. Three Democrats voted with the Republicans, but the most disturbing vote was Mr. Ford's. A liberal on many issues and the chairman of the welfare subcommittee, he threatened to join the anti-immigrant bloc. He was finally persuaded to abstain instead on the grounds that the issue of benefits to immigrants should be considered in the context of President Bill Clinton's welfare reform plan. Mr. Ford's position is a portent of how deep the anti-immigrant feeling runs.

In California, meanwhile, Governor Pete Wilson, a Republican, has partially resurrected his once sagging political fortunes with strong attacks on the federal government's failure to stem illegal immigration. Mr. Wilson has gone to court to demand that the feds

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Other Comment****A Blow to Japanese Aspirations**

When will Japanese politicians understand that Tokyo cannot hope for Asian support in its efforts to become a global political player if it cannot bear the truth of what it did in Asia half a century ago? It would be strange for Japan to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council, founded on the ashes of fascist and imperialist defeat in World War II, arguing that the atrocities it committed did not occur. Surely, the role desired [for Japan] by ordinary Japanese is a peaceful and just one, not the one of a superpower.

There are legitimate issues to be raised about immigration, legal and illegal, and also about abuses of social programs by immigrants and nonimmigrants alike. But wholesale assaults on immigrants are not only wrong, they also lead to bad policy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

**International Herald Tribune**

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**Europe: The Institutional Debate Begins at Last**

By Giles Merritt

This is the first of two articles.

The newcomers are not certain to arrive on schedule, but the die is cast. Pushed chiefly by Germany, the Union has decided that it can neither a static organization nor a "rich men's club" made up mostly of West Europeans. It is to pursue the difficult twin goals of widening to bring in Scandinavia and the Central European states and deepening of its political integration so as eventually to be some sort of United States of Europe.

Seen from outside Brussels, the Union looks fairly coherent at times even if it is not fully united. The truth is somewhat different. The Council of Ministers is a bottleneck that all too often blocks adoption of useful EU-level regulations for indefinite periods while governments squabble and bicker. "It's a zoo," was the candid comment of an American journalist speaking at a recent conference here.

The blinding issue of "institutional reform" is one that the European governments have been ducking for years, as it will make Europe or break it. Forget the newly ratified Maastricht treaty with its ambitions of still closer European integration and a single European currency to rival the dollar. Forget, too, the genuine achievements of the European single market. Until the collective decision-making question is resolved, the Union is going nowhere.

The problem that faces the Union is twofold. First, how can it streamline the process of decision-making now that more and more political choices have to be settled in Brussels? Under the present system of qualified majority voting in the Council of Ministers, a measure needs at least 54 votes of the 70 that are allocated to today's 12 member states roughly according to their size. But only a small proportion of decisions are reached by this method. Should it be greatly expanded to cover sensitive areas like foreign and economic policy?

Second, how should the majority voting system be adapted to suit the planned arrival in January 1995 of Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway, the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1999? When the Union numbers 16 states, 11 of them will be smaller ones and the arithmetic of majority voting becomes hard to justify. Eight of the smaller countries, representing just 12 percent of the Union's population, could in theory form a blocking minority in the council.

making. In that sense, Britain has performed a valuable service. Voting arrangements are too far-reaching an issue to be left to the Union's more customary process of secretive behind-the-scenes negotiations.

EU governments so far have a lamentable track record on the decision-making issue. The leaders of the Twelve were to have confronted the problem when they met in Lisbon almost two years ago. But that summit was dominated by the growing backlash against the Maastricht treaty triggered by Denmark's "no" vote in its June 1992 referendum.

The Lisbon summit therefore ignored the European Commission's warning that enlargement of the Union to 16 member states could overload decision-making to the point of paralysis. It was decided at Lisbon to press ahead with the enlargement without altering the majority voting system. The 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, the summit agreed, would tackle the issue root and branch, along with such other key questions as the future powers of the European Parliament and the role of the European Commission.

Strictly speaking, the thorny matter of overhauling the Union's creaky decision-making mechanism is not due to be addressed until 1996, when politicians and officials will look into it in the framework of the planned Intergovernmental Conference. But in fact the debate on decision-making has already started. Last month the British government, with lukewarm support from Spain, opened the Pandora's box by seeking change in the present arrangements for qualified majority voting in the Council of Ministers when and if Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway join.

The British challenge to a decision to reinforce the voting weight of the smaller EU countries was spelled out what feels their price should be.

"Only a very integrated decision-making structure," he warned, "would persuade them to relinquish some of their present advantages." He floated

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO****1894: Imperial Fireman**

BERLIN — Not a little sensation has been caused by the appearance of the Emperor in a new quality of fireman. The village of Gatton, the scene of the incident, is on the Spree, between Berlin and Potsdam. When His Majesty, on observing a fire, stopped the steam yacht on which he was passing and landed all hands to assist, he at once took command of the operations. The crew and civilians formed chains to pass water in buckets to the hand engine, while the Emperor and a general took possession of the hose and turned a stream of water on the burning building. Not until the arrival of the fire brigade did the Emperor abandon his efforts to master the fire.

International Herald Tribune.

**1944: Fall of Sevastopol**

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Premier Marshal Stalin announced early today [May 10] that capture by storm of the Crimean port of Sevastopol after a fifty-four day siege in which thousands of Axis troops died at their posts. The victory, which followed a final three-day assault, was the result of the exhausted Axis garrison, and the two big Russian armies for the main land offensive expected soon in conjunction with an Anglo-American invasion of western Europe.

The New York Times.

**1919: Red Cross Activity**

PARIS — At a dinner given last night [May 9] at the Hotel Ritz for the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, an announcement was made by Mr. Henry P.

**1944: Improved B**

BOSTON — Bill Clinton is under heavy attack these days for his handling of foreign policy. The reason why was perfectly demonstrated last Tuesday in his appearance on CNN's "Global Forum."

As a performance it was impressive; President Clinton is never at a loss for words. But when he was asked about the war in Bosnia, the flood of words revealed a confusion of substance, an



**SUMMIT PROGRAM****WEDNESDAY, MAY 11**

IHT / SCRES  
1994  
CHINA  
SUMMIT  
BEIJING  
  
'94 中国北京  
国际高级经济  
论坛会议

<b>Moderators:</b>	He Guanghui, Acting Vice Chairman, State Commission for Restructuring the Economic Systems (SCRES) Richard McClean, Chief Executive and Publisher, International Herald Tribune (IHT)
09:00	<b>WELCOMING ADDRESS</b> Li Tieying, State Councillor and Chairman, State Commission for Restructuring the Economic Systems (SCRES) Richard McClean, Chief Executive and Publisher, International Herald Tribune (IHT)
09:10	<b>CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION</b> Li Lanqing, Vice Premier, People's Republic of China
09:40	<b>GLOBAL MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEMS: THE ROLE OF THE PRC</b> Peter D. Sutherland, Director-General, GATT
10:10	<b>Question and Answer Session - Peter D. Sutherland</b>
10:20	<b>Morning Coffee/Tea</b>
10:50	<b>CHINA'S ECONOMIC REFORM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIALIST MARKET ECONOMY</b> Li Tieying, State Councillor and Chairman of SCRES
11:30	<b>Question and Answer Session - Li Tieying</b>
11:45	<b>PANEL SESSION: THE FOREIGN PERSPECTIVE ON CHINA'S ECONOMIC REFORM AND ECONOMIC POLICY</b> Goh Keng Swee, Former First Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore Vincent Tan Chee Yioun, Group Chief Executive Officer, Berjaya Group Berhad T. T. Tsui, Chairman, The New China Hong Kong Group Hubert de Mestier, Chief Representative North-East Asia, TOTAL
12:15	<b>LUNCHEON</b> <b>Special Address:</b> Wang Zhongyu, Chairman, State Economic and Trade Commission (SETC)
14:00	<b>THE SOCIALIST MARKET ECONOMY OF THE PRC: THE ASEAN PERSPECTIVE</b> Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia
14:40	<b>Question and Answer Session - Prime Minister Mahathir</b>
15:00	<b>STATUS QUO AND THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF REFORM IN CHINA'S PLANNING AND INVESTMENT SYSTEMS</b> Gui Shiyong, Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission
15:30	<b>Question and Answer Session - Gui Shiyong</b>
15:45	<b>Afternoon Tea</b>
16:15	<b>REFORM OF THE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE PRC</b> Wang Zhongyu, Chairman of SETC
16:40	<b>Question and Answer Session - Wang Zhongyu</b>
17:00	<b>Close Day One</b>
18:30	<b>COCKTAIL RECEPTION AND DINNER BANQUET HOSTED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT (GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE)</b> <b>Remarks:</b> * Li Peng, Premier of the People's Republic of China * Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia Patrick J. Ward, Chairman & CEO, Caltex Petroleum Corporation
	* Awaiting final confirmation

**THURSDAY, MAY 12**

<b>Moderators:</b>	Wu Jie, Vice Chairman of SCRES Rolf D. Kraepuhl, Managing Director-Asia/Pacific, IHT
08:50	<b>OPENING REMARKS</b> Wu Jie, Vice Chairman of SCRES Rolf D. Kraepuhl, Managing Director-Asia/Pacific, IHT
09:00	<b>REFORM IN THE FOREIGN TRADE SYSTEM AND PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC AND TRADE COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b> Wu Yi, Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation
09:30	<b>Question and Answer Session - Wu Yi</b>
09:45	<b>DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; INDUSTRY</b> Percy Barnevik, President and CEO, ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd
10:30	<b>Morning Coffee/Tea</b>
11:00	<b>REFORM OF CHINA'S FISCAL SYSTEM</b> Liu Zhongli, Minister of Finance and Director-General, State Administration Taxation
11:30	<b>Question and Answer Session - Liu Zhongli</b>
11:45	<b>THE SOCIALIST MARKET ECONOMY OF THE PRC: THE WORLD BANK PERSPECTIVE</b> Ernest Stern, Managing Director, The World Bank
12:15	<b>Question and Answer Session - Ernest Stern</b>
12:30	<b>LUNCHEON</b> <b>Special Address:</b> Liu Zhongli, Minister of Finance and Director-General, State Administration Taxation <b>Guest of Honor:</b> Ernest Stern, Managing Director, The World Bank
14:15	<b>REFORM IN THE FINANCIAL AND BANKING SYSTEMS</b> Chen Yuan, Deputy Governor, People's Bank of China
14:45	<b>Question and Answer Session - Chen Yuan</b>
15:00	<b>FINANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST MARKET ECONOMY</b> Philip Tose, Chairman, Peregrine Investments Holdings Ltd
15:30	<b>INTERNATIONALIZING THE EMERGING CAPITAL MARKETS OF THE PRC</b> Liu Hongru, Chairman, China Securities Regulatory Commission
16:00	<b>Question and Answer Session - Liu Hongru</b>
16:15	<b>Afternoon Tea</b>
16:45	<b>A PERSPECTIVE ON SHANGHAI'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b> Huang Ju, Mayor of Shanghai
17:15	<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b> Helmut Schmidt, Former Chancellor, Federal Republic of Germany
17:45	<b>CLOSING REMARKS</b> Li Tieying, State Councillor and Chairman of SCRES Richard McClean, Chief Executive and Publisher, IHT
18:00	<b>SUMMIT PRESS CONFERENCE - CHINA WORLD HOTEL</b>
19:00	<b>COCKTAIL RECEPTION AND DINNER BANQUET HOSTED BY IHT (CHINA WORLD HOTEL)</b> <b>Guests of Honor:</b> Li Tieying, State Councillor and Chairman of SCRES Helmut Schmidt, Former Chancellor, Federal Republic of Germany <b>Remarks:</b> Ronald B. Woodard, President, The Boeing Commercial Airplane Group He Guanghui, Acting Vice Chairman of SCRES

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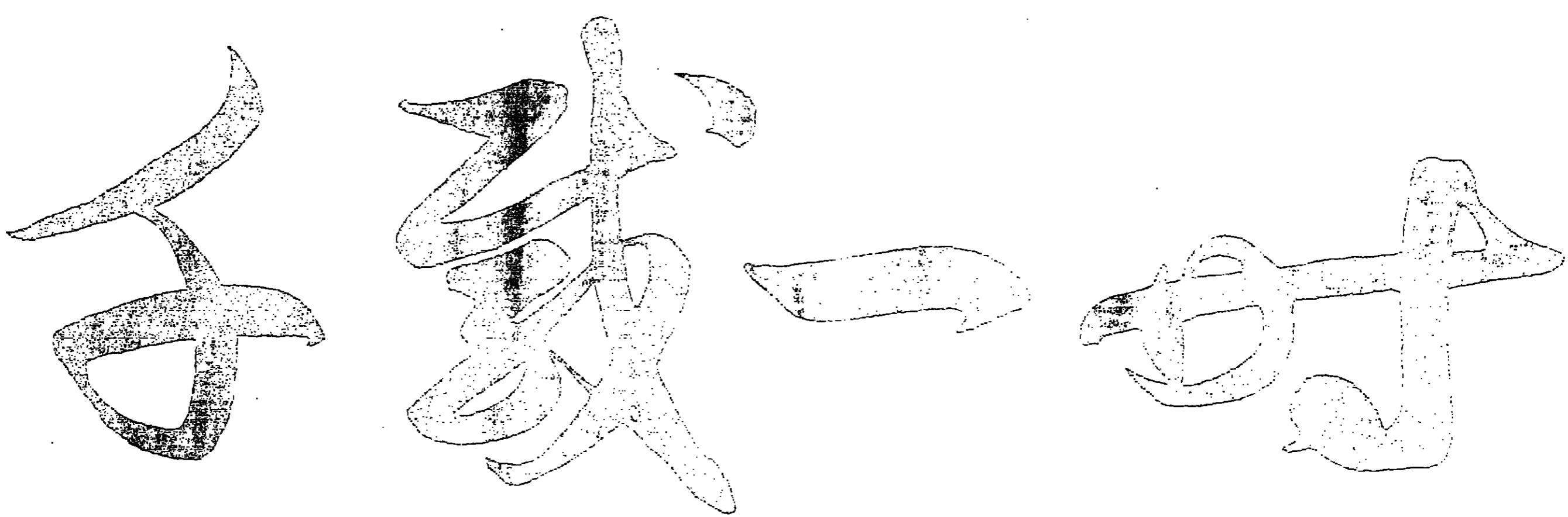
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*"Once in a Thousand Years"*

# WELCOME TO THE IHT/SCRES 1994 CHINA SUMMIT

Beijing, May 11-12, 1994

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北京, 1994年5月11日-12日

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## MARKET DIARY

## Interest-Rate Rise Pressures Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — U.S. stocks tumbled on Monday, dragged onward by a stubbornly bearish Dow Jones industrial average.

Nervousness about a Fed move drove the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond up to 7.63 percent, its highest level since November 1992. It was 7.54 percent on Friday. The price of the bonds fell 29/32 point, to 83 29/32.

A rate increase by the Fed was widely expected since Friday, when the Labor Department reported that 267,000 new jobs had been created in April, more than the 190,000 economists predicted.

The market was also struck Monday by a decline in tobacco company shares as a result of reports that some tobacco executives may have known 30 years ago nicotine was addictive and that cigarettes were a cause of lung cancer.

"This news is damaging to the cigarette companies, as it makes for a much easier case for plaintiffs to sue these companies if they will not have to prove that nicotine is addictive," said Alan Kaplan, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co.

Philip Morris dropped 2 to 50. RJR Nabisco Holdings eased 1/2 to 54 and American Brands fell 1/4 to 37 1/4.

Among blue chips, Caterpillar eased 2 1/4 to 105 1/2 and General Electric fell 1/4 to 94 3/4. (AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## DOLLAR: Burdened by Bonds

Continued from Page 11

in term," he said. "But the bond market is dominating sentiment in the short term."

The dollar's downside should be cushioned by speculation that central banks, led by the Fed, would bring into action if the U.S. cur-

## Foreign Exchange

ency fell too low again after last week's concerted intervention, analysts said.

"The success or failure of central bank intervention, combined with interest-rate policy, are the two factors determining where the dollar is going, and everything else is immaterial," the New York trader said.

The dollar has failed to respond with a rally to a barrage of positive economic news in the past month, and traders said it would be a very bearish sign for the U.S. currency if repeated intervention by central banks offers the dollar its only support. The Fed and more than a dozen other central banks bought dollars last week to stem its slide against major currencies.

"The market is wondering how long the central banks can keep the dollar supported without more increases in U.S. interest rates," said

the necessary conditions for stable or rising stock prices," said Joseph Liro, chief economist at S.G. Warburg & Co.

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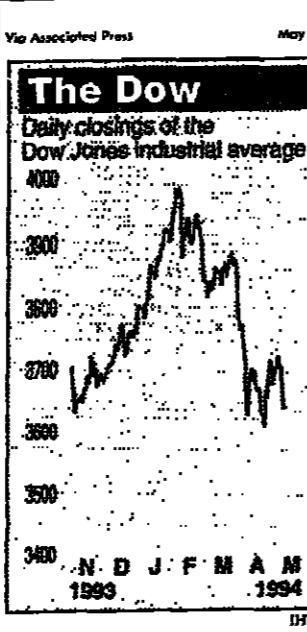
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May 9  
Via Associated Press

The Dow

Daily closings of the  
Dow Jones Industrial average

4000

3800

3600

3400

3200

3000

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# Poland's LOT Plans Deal With American Air

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — The Polish national airline LOT will sign an initial partnership agreement with American Airlines, a unit of AMR Corp., after a search that lasted more than a year for a strategic partner, sources close to the negotiations said on Monday.

LOT executives refused to comment before a news conference that is scheduled for Tuesday.

Another U.S. carrier, Delta Air Lines, and a number of airlines from other countries had also been competing for the partnership.

The partnership will include sharing communications, a reservations network and technical support. It is intended to promote efficiency and the competitiveness of the airlines but involves no financial dependence, a LOT source said, requesting anonymity.

LOT's cooperation with a U.S. carrier is also expected to improve connections with the large Polish community in the United States.

LOT is also starting to cooperate this year with Air New Zealand, leasing planes this year for the summer season.

In 1988, LOT was the first East European airline to purchase Western commercial aircraft after four decades of operating Soviet-built planes that have relatively low fuel-efficiency ratios.

## Holderbank to Acquire Most of French Company

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — Holderbank Financière Galaris AG, the Swiss cement and building products company, agreed to buy 84 percent of the French company Cedest for 3.6 billion French francs (\$632 million).

Under the agreement, Holderbank will take over only the cement, ready-mixed concrete and aggregates operations of Cedest, whose full name is Ciments & Egrennes de Dammes et de l'Est.

The abrasives and fertilizers business operations of Cedest will be sold back to its parent,

LOT's first Boeing 767 went into operation in March 1989 and most of the Soviet-built Ilyushins and Tupolevs have been withdrawn since then.

The state-owned airline flies 1.2 million passengers annually to 53 destinations around the world. American Airlines carries 84.5 million passengers a year and serves 201 cities.

In March, LOT emerged victorious from a conflict over a dispute about trans-Atlantic routes with British Airways that idled traffic between Warsaw and London for four months. (AP, Reuters)

### KLM 'Open' for Accord

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines on Monday rekindled speculation of a major European aviation merger, reiterating that it was open to partnership proposals six months after the ambitious Alcazar merger collapsed, according to a Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam.

"We are not in talks with any company," said Peter Wellhauer, a company spokesman, but he added that KLM has "always said we are open for cooperation."

Mr. Wellhauer was commenting on Dutch newspaper reports that KLM may reopen cooperation talks, at least with Swissair, one of four partners in the failed project to create a European airline, which was codenamed Alcazar.

## Deutsche Bank Stock a Favorite German Giant Survives Schneider, Metallgesellschaft

By Ferdinand Protzman  
New York Times Service

BONN — Deutsche Bank AG's extensive involvement in the collapse of Jürgen Schneider's real estate empire has tarnished the bank's reputation with the German public, but not with stock analysts, for whom Germany's biggest commercial bank remains a solid favorite.

Deutsche Bank still rates either an outright "buy" recommendation or a strong "hold" from most analysts.

Its size, myriad industrial holdings and financial market clout at home and abroad, analysts say, are simply far greater than those of its two closest competitors, Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG.

Deutsche Bank, based in Frankfurt, also is coming off a stellar year of earnings that has bolstered its predominance in German banking. In 1993, its profits rose by 15.7 percent, despite a huge rise in provisions for bad debts.

Its group operating profit, after risk provisions, rose to 5.30 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) from 4.55 billion DM, while risk provisions soared by 72 percent, to 3.3 billion DM. The bank has assets of about \$60 billion DM.

Like most German banks, Deutsche Bank prospered during Germany's recession because of the country's booming financial markets and declining interest rates. It also gained from trading on its own account in financial markets, with net own-account trading income rising to 2.00 billion DM from 1.13 billion DM the previous year.

"In terms of quality of its trading operations, meaning the skill, flexibility and innovative power of the traders, I personally prefer Deutsche Bank," said Michael Wand, banking analyst with BHF Bank in Frankfurt. "But in terms of volume, no other German bank even comes close to Deutsche."

He recommended buying shares.

"The quality of its earnings is so different from its competitors," Mr. Wand said. "Some 60 percent of its earnings came from international business. That and its size give it advantages in arbitrage and other businesses that none of its competitors here has."

Even the Schneider scandal has been used as a reason to recommend Deutsche Bank, which is one of the principal creditors of Dr.

### INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Jürgen Schneider AG, Schneider was Germany's largest real estate development company until it filed for bankruptcy on April 13, after its founder and namesake vanished.

Jürgen Schneider left debts totaling more than 5 billion DM, and about 1.2 billion of his loans came from Deutsche Bank.

"The Schneider collapse brought Deutsche Bank's share price down to a very attractive level," said Bernhard Thees, banking analyst for Bankhaus Brüderlein in Frankfurt. "We still recommend the shares," he said.

The earnings power of the bank has not been affected and the credit problems arising from Schneider will be easily covered by risk provisions already in place."

After the Schneider collapse, Deutsche Bank's shares fell to 747 DM, their lowest so far this year on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The year's high of 879.50 DM was reached in January. On Monday, the stock closed at 781.00 DM, down from 785.80 Friday.

Helmut Kopper, the managing board chairman of Deutsche Bank, said that Mr. Schneider and his wife, Claudia Schneider-Granitz, had absconded with about \$130 million owed to construction companies and craftsmen, adding that it was impossible to say how much of Deutsche Bank's exposure would have to be written off.

The bank's share price closed at 781.00 DM.

The stock price closed at 781.00 DM.





**NASDAQ**

**Monday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year

**AMEX**

**Monday's Closing**

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1994

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the beginning of the trading day. Where a split or stock dividend opportunity is occurring, the date has been noted. The year's high-low reflects the dividend rate shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise indicated, rates of dividends are annual disbursements since the last declaration.

- a - dividend date extra(s).
- b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- cld - liquidating dividend.
- cld - called.
- d - new yearly low.
- e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax.
- g - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend taken at latest dividend meeting.
- k - dividend declared or paid this year, an occurrence with dividends in arrears.
- m - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low refers to the start of trading.
- n - next day delivery.
- P/E - price-earnings ratio.
- r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- s - stock split.
- sls - sales.
- t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, set cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u - new yearly high.
- v - trading halted.
- vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by companies.
- wd - when distributed.
- wi - when issued.
- ww - with warrants.
- x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xd - ex-distribution.
- y - without warrants.
- z - ex-dividend and sales in full.
- vid - yield.
- z - sales in full.





# SPORTS

## Romania's Hagi Hopes His Time Will Truly Come at '94 World Cup

By Ken Shulman  
Special to the Herald Tribune

**BRESCIA, Italy** — It is a moment that Gheorghe Hagi will never forget, and probably will never accept, as it is the second round of the 1994 World Cup. Regulation play has ended in a 0-0 stalemate. Here, 11 meters from the goal line, is the Romanian midfielder Ioan Lupsescu taking his approach on his team's fifth penalty kick. There, in the goal, is Ireland's goalkeeper, Pat Bonner, diving to his left and blocking the shot.

An instant, an intuition, a lucky wager, and it is over. After making it through one of the toughest first-round groups of the draw, and after 120 minutes of scoreless quarterfinal play, Romania was out of the tournament.

"It wasn't fair," said Hagi, 29, captain of Romania's soccer team and star of the Italian second division team Brescia.

"We played better than the Irish did," he added. "We had all the scoring opportunities. Even the Irish players said that we deserved to win. I still have a bitter taste in my mouth from that match."

Like life, sport rarely affords a second chance. And Hagi can't deny already having had several — including a

chance to play in the 1994 World Cup, which begins next month in the United States.

An immensely talented wonderkid who made his debut with the Romanian national team at 18 and was named captain at 19, Hagi came to Italia '90 as a 25-year-old playmaker-forward with an acceleration that left groups of defenders in his wake and a left foot that rivaled Diego Maradona's. Yet Hagi and Romania stumbled against an Irish side that did little more than protect its own goal.

Despite his team's early elimination, Hagi's play was impressive enough to convince Real Madrid to spend \$4 million to import him from Steaua Bucharest, the Romanian club with which he won three consecutive league championships.

Hagi had long dreamed of playing abroad, and had been courted by many top European clubs. Gianni Agnelli, president of Juventus of Turin and of Fiat, allegedly offered to build a car factory in Romania in exchange for the rights to Hagi. But until the 1990 revolution, Romanian players were not allowed to leave the country.

So when Hagi, Romania's top soccer star, was signed by one of the world's most prestigious clubs, it seemed that his time had come. It hadn't.

In Madrid, Hagi had difficulties both on and off the

field. Used to the protective shell that Steaua and Romania had afforded him, Hagi was overwhelmed by his first exposure to Madrid and to the Spanish league. His talent still shone through enough to remind his fans — and Hagi himself — that he was one of the world's top players. But at the end of his first Spanish season, Hagi had scored just three goals in 1989; he had scored 31 with Steaua.

"I don't think his stay with Real Madrid was very good for him," said Mircea Lucescu, Hagi's coach at Brescia and his first coach with the Romanian national team. "It should have been his brightest moment, at the peak of his career, with a solid international experience already under his belt. Instead, he was left alone."

"Gica has a great need for affection and understanding," he added, referring to Hagi by his nickname. "He didn't get it in Madrid."

Hagi's second year at Real was better: He scored 12 goals in league play, and another six in cup competition. But Real again failed to win the league championship, losing the title on the final day of the season when it fell 3-2 to Tenerife after having taken a 2-0 lead on a goal and an assist by Hagi.

"It's hard to lose like that," Hagi said. "But it made me understand that my destiny was not with Real. It was something that just wasn't meant to be."

In 1992, Lucescu convinced Brescia's owner, Luigi Comoni, to bring Hagi to Brescia, where he would be reunited with his compatriots Ioan Sabau and Florin Radicovici. Again, Romania's golden boy failed to shine.

"Like all great talents, Gica has trouble being consistent," said Lucescu. "It is his only defect. I hope he can put it all together for the World Cup. Soccer has need of a great talent to admire. And Gica has all the means to be that."

After narrowly missing its qualification for the 1992 European Championship, Romania put together an impressive string of matches in a World Cup qualifying group that also included Belgium, the Czech Republic and Wales, earning a spot in the 1994 finals.

"We have played extremely well for the past two years," said Hagi. "The team has been together for nearly five years. The players all know each other, and how to play together. The atmosphere is like that of a family."

Considered one of Europe's most talented sides, Romania, like Hagi, has suffered from a lack of consistency in international play.

"We are a Latin people," Hagi said. "We like to play with the ball, to put on a show. We are not concrete, like the Germans or like the English. We want to play an exciting soccer. We want to score goals. For this, our matches are fun to watch."

Hagi sees Romania's first-round opponents — Colombia, Switzerland, and the United States — as a difficult and unpredictable group.

"We could win the first round, and could just as easily finish last," he said. "There are no easy teams. Even the United States, because it is playing at home, and because the United States athlete has a very strong will to win."

Although the 1994 World Cup may be Hagi's last chance to realize his potential, he prefers to concentrate on his team.

"Until a few years ago, Romania had an inferiority complex," he said. "We were afraid of our opponents. Not any more. Now we can play with anyone. Of course, I have my own ambitions for this World Cup. But it's too early for me to speak of them."

"I'm keeping them to myself," he added, "the way one keeps a precious dream."

## Canucks Win In OT Again, 2-1

The Associated Press

When it's overtime, it must be time for the Vancouver Canucks.

After three overtime victories in the first round, the Canucks continued their mastery in such games with a 2-1 victory over the Dallas Stars on Sunday.

"It was a tight game, and I just happened to be there at the right time," Sergio Momesso said after

**STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS**

scoring at 11:01 of overtime to give the Canucks a 3-1 lead in their four-of-seven-game Western Conference semifinal.

"Finally we got some luck at home," he said. "I guess we don't mind overtime."

Vancouver is 2-3 at home in the playoffs, winning both games in overtime.

The Canucks can wrap up the series and advance to the conference finals with a victory Tuesday night on home ice. They would face the winner of the Toronto-San Jose series, which is tied 2-2 after the Maple Leafs' victory Sunday.

Momesso lifted a high shot past the Dallas goaltender, Andy Moog, after a point shot by Jyrki Lumme was blocked by the defense.

Dallas controlled the first five minutes of overtime with its fore-checking before the Canucks

seemed to gain a burst of energy. Moog made a brilliant save on Momesso and another on Cliff Ronning before Momesso got the winner.

Trevor Linden scored for the Canucks in the first period and Brent Gidrich tied it for Dallas in the second.

The Canucks beat the Calgary Flames three consecutive games in overtime to win the first-round series by four games to three.

"We had a lot of people playing with a lot of heart today," said the Canucks' assistant coach, Rick Ley. "Now we want to grasp the next game and not let it get away from us."

Maple Leafs 8, Sharks 3: Dave Andreychuk's two goals and one assist keyed Toronto's rout.

Andreychuk, who had 53 regular-season goals, got his first points of the series after being limited to six shots in three previous games. Doug Gilmour added a goal and four assists for Toronto, which chased the San Jose goaltender, Arturs Irbe, after two periods.

The Maple Leaf goalie, Felix Potvin, who gave up five goals in a 5-2 loss to the Sharks on Friday, withstood several good San Jose chances early and had a solid outing despite giving up two third-period goals. He turned back 27 of 30 shots.



Nelson Emerson tried to stop Ville Peltonen of Finland en route to Canada's shoot-out victory in the world championship final in Milan.

## Mason Helps Knicks Slip Past the Bulls

The Associated Press

Two weeks ago, when New York finished the regular season at Chicago with its third straight victory over the Bulls, Anthony Mason was not around.

Suspended in a conflict with Coach Pat Riley, Mason missed the last three regular-season games before being reinstated for play-

**NBA PLAYOFFS**

offs. He played a small role in the Knicks' three-games-to-one victory over New Jersey in the first round.

Then came Sunday, and Mason played a pivotal role in the Knicks' 90-86 victory in the opener of the Eastern Conference four-of-seven-game semifinals against the Chicago Bulls.

He made two big plays in the final minute, scored 9 of his 11 points in the second half and helped foul Scottie Pippen to 3-for-13 shooting after halftime.

With the score tied at 86-86, Mason took a long pass from John Starks ahead of the Chicago defense and scored with 48 seconds remaining, giving New York its first lead since the first quarter.

After B. J. Armstrong missed for the Bulls, Greg Anthony's long shot with the shot clock running down just grazed the rim, and Mason grabbed the rebound with 8.2 seconds left. Chicago fouled Starks, who hit the clinching free throws.

Mook Blaylock had 13 points, 18 assists, 8 rebounds and 4 steals for the Hawks. With a loss, they would have joined the SuperSonics as the only No. 1 seeds ever to lose in the first round.

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The Bulls, behind Michael Jordan, now the world's most famous minor league baseball player, have eliminated the Knicks from the playoffs for three straight years en route to the NBA title. Chicago led by 67-52 with 3:15 left in the third quarter, but New York outscored the Bulls, 38-19, the rest of the way.

**SUNS 91, ROCKETS 87:** Kevin Johnson had nine points through three quarters then scored 11 in the fourth as Phoenix won the opener of a Western Conference semifinal.

Houston's 39-21 first-half lead was cut to 45-37 by halftime. The Suns used a 15-4 run at the start of the third quarter to get back in the game and a 13-0 fourth-quarter surge to take the lead for good.

Hakeem Olajuwon had 36 points and 16 rebounds for Houston.

*In an earlier game, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:*

Hawks 102, Heat 91: Atlanta, down two games to one in the Heat despite being the No. 1 seed in the Eastern Conference, avoided the upset bug that stung top-seeded Seattle in the West, beating Miami to advance to the next round against Indiana.

Hawks' Mook Blaylock had 13 points, 18 assists, 8 rebounds and 4 steals for the Hawks. With a loss, they would have joined the SuperSonics as the only No. 1 seeds ever to lose in the first round.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Vive la Cigarette

**PARIS** — The reason the French drink so much is to help them forget what they are doing to themselves by smoking.

Because they are French they are not intimidated by warnings on the outside of cigarette packs that the contents are hazardous to *liberté, égalité* and *fraternité*.

Unlike the majority of Americans who consider cigarette smoking a filthy habit, the French are very defensive about their vice.

The French cigarette industry is producing record profits because the people are among the great conversationalists of the world. They always keep a cigarette in their mouths so that they will have both hands free to make a point.

The cafés of Paris are filled with deadly fumes as both men and women discuss the intellectual topics of the day such as, what role, if any, the Marquis de Sade played in France's office sex abuse problem?

What makes the smoking scene unique is the fact that women smoke more than men. I have a friend named Ursula who maintains that she only consumes one pack a week. By chance, she smoked her entire allowance while we had a drink together at the Café de Magot.

Ursula believed that if the French were not permitted to smoke, they would chew tobacco and then spit it out in their favorite three-star restaurants.

"Cigarettes stimulate the senses and produce great ideas that can only originate from noxious fumes.

## U.S. Directors Visit Vietnam

*The Associated Press*

HANOI — A group of American filmmakers is in Vietnam to assess the country's movie industry and its merits as a filming location.

The Americans met in Ho Chi Minh City with officials from Vietnam's Cinema Department, the Saigon Giai Phong newspaper reported.

Without oral satisfaction, France would be nothing but a poorer version of Portugal," she explained.

The French have made some lukewarm efforts to cut down on cigarette pollution. They have instituted smoking and nonsmoking sections in their restaurants.

The sections are divided by the width of a wet noodle, and are so close together that the smokers are constantly asking the nonsmokers for a light.

One of the main sources of revenue for the government in France is the tobacco tax. This presents a quandary. If the government campaigns for good health, it will lose the revenue needed to take care of those who keep getting sick from smoking.

It is not just the taste that Andre Previni, Farrow's second husband, is said to have once joked: "You have to be careful where you step in Mia's apartment. There might be a baby."

Behind Farrow is the window from which she can see the apartment of her former lover Woody Allen across Central Park. Today, she prefers not to talk about Allen directly. "I have tried to take him off the high road," she says.

Of course, the question that constantly comes up is, has smoking increased or decreased since the nicotine scare?

Ursula assured me that it had remained the same. "When both lovers are smokers pillow talk continues as it has in the past and the couple share the same ashtray. Difficulties arise when one person is a smoker and the other isn't. Some couples are dividing the bedroom into smoking and nonsmoking areas, and after lovemaking they retire to different sections of the room with their backs to each other. The tough cases are where non-smokers insist that their partners go outside the building and smoke in their night clothes. This is not too romantic or healthy in the winter time."

Health authorities estimate that at the current rate of cigarette and cigar smoking, France (as a nation) will survive for just 10 more years. That's about the same time as the Russians whose tobacco consumption is greater than any other country in the world.

French smokers don't seem to be concerned. As one friend told me, "If smoking wasn't safe Paris chimneys wouldn't do it."

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